

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1807.

[No. 1938.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

For N. York & Rhode-Island

The Schooner
H I R A M,
I L Valentin master,
At Irwin's wharf—For freight or
passage apply to the captain on board
or to
LEWIS DEBLOIS.

June 10.

FREIGHT WANTED

For Boston or any Northern Port,

For Schooner ELIZA,
JAMES WELDEN, Master,
800 barrels barthen. For terms
apply to
W. YEATON,
Ramsay's Wharf.

June 9.

FOR SALE,
A likely Negro Girl, about 11
years of age.

June 8.

14 hds. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM,
100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,
Just Received and for Sale by
Marsteller & Young.

May 25.

Freight Wanted,
For a new Schooner of 1000 barrels,
To any of the Windward Islands
or Lisbon.

She will be at Alexandria in five days.—
Apply to

W. Yeaton,
Ramsay's wharf.

May 9.

SPANISH HIDES,
First quality Porto-Rico GREEN COF-
FEE, and St. Croix SUGARS,
Just received, per schooner Fame, from St.
Thomas.

FOR SALE, BY

Richard Veitch & Co.

April 25.

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Sultan Tea, of a superior
quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hds. good Sugar,
10 hds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for
family use.

March 27

Joseph Dean.

District of Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it
may concern, That the Consul General
of Portugal to the United States of America,
has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all
papers that may be necessary for vessels
bound from the ports of this district to any in
Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit
having their bills of health thus certified, will
be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for
account of a Portuguese subject, should be
declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property;
and the bills of lading legalized as above.

May 16.

Lewis Deblois.

WANTED,
A MILLER who is master of
his business, to take care of a merchant mill.—
To such a one good wages will be given.—
For the person who wants, please apply to
Mr. Joseph Smith, Alexandria.
March 17.

For Sale at Public Auction,

(IN FEE)

On Saturday, the twentieth day of the present
month, at 11 o'clock, That Valuable Prop-
erty, on Washington street, near King street
A CREDIT of 4, 10 & 16 months will be
given, and the property divided into lots
to suit those inclined to purchase.

John Gadsby.

June 12
Corn, Wheat, &c. for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to me by
Richard B. Lee, Esq. of Fairfax county,
to secure to Ellicott, Campbell and Wheel-
er, the payment of a certain sum of money
therein mentioned, I will offer at public auc-
tion, on SATURDAY, the 30th of June
next, for ready cash, at the plantation of the
said R. B. Lee, on which he now lives, the
following

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

TO WIT:

All the Wheat of last crop which grew on
the said farm, supposed to be 2000 bushels.
All the Wheat of last crop which grew on
his Longly estate, near the falls of Potomac
supposed 1500 bushels.

500 barrels Indian Corn, upon the said two
estates.

30 Horses and Mules, upon the two es-
tates, and 50 head of neat Cattle.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock in
the forenoon, and continue until all is sold
or so much thereof as is sufficient to satisfy
the said claim.

Edmund I. Lee.

May 19.

Public Sale of Lands.

On Saturday the 27th day of June next, will be
sold at the Coffee House, in the town of Alex-
andria, at 12 o'clock, of that day—By virtue
of a decree of the honorable the United States
Circuit Court, of the District of Columbia, for
the County of Alexandria, on 6 and 12 months
credit, the following tracts of land to wit:

One Tract or parcel of Land,
lying in the county of Fairfax, adjoining the
lands of the late Col. Charles Broadwater,
containing about 300 acres.

One other Tract of Land, in
the county of Montgomery, on the waters of
Piney River and Paint Creek, branches of the
Kenawha, granted by the commonwealth of
Virginia to Nicholas Hannah, containing 960
acres.—*Also,*

One other Tract of Land, in
the county of Hampshire, in the state of Vir-
ginia, formerly granted to Bryan Bruno, and
by him sold to John Pankake, containing 482
acres.—The above mentioned lands were, by
the last will and testament of Robert Alexan-
der, deceased, devised to his son Robert, and
are now sold to satisfy a debt due to George
Chapman, junior.

Thomas Swann,

George Denale,

Edmund I. Lee,

May 26.

JUST LANDING,

From Charleston,

20 tierces fresh RICE, and five
bales of COTTON, which is said to be of the
first quality—and are for sale by

Mordecai Miller.

June 10.

JUST RECEIVED,

By Sloop MARIA ANTOINETTE, from St. Ja-
co de Cuba, and for Sale, by the subscri-
bers,

275 Spanish Hides

12 hogsheads Molasses

1764 lbs. Bees-Wax

39 boxes white and brown Sugars

7000 lbs. Coffee

150 boxes Segars

9 tons Fustic

6 do. Logwood

June 9.

Wadsworth & Butler.

WANTED,

A NUMBER of good Working Men—

also Horses and Carts to work on the
public road between the poor house and Alex-
andria.—Apply to

John Gadsby.

June 6.

Just Received,

And For Sale by **COTTOM & STEWART**
Carr's Stranger in Ireland.
(Price One Dollar.)

GASPARD LIONI,

FROM BALTIMORE,

As his stay in town will be but short, has opened
at ISAAC ROBBINS and Co's. store, and
offers for sale,

TEN pieces coarse Linens
Ten do. German White Rolls
Twelve do. Britannias
Six do. Bed-Ticking
Four do. Muslin
Half dozen Silk Umbrellas
One box Hair Powder
Two baskets Sweet Oil in large bottles
Two boxes Martinique Cordials
Two casks Old Haut Brion Claret.
One do. White Grape Vinegar
One hogshead soft-shelled Almonds
One barrel English Walnuts
Twenty boxes Muscatel Raisins
Three do. Vermicelli
Two do. Figs
Four quarter chests Young Hyson Tea
Coffee in barrels and bags
Philadelphia Mustard
Pepper
Old Gruyere Cheese
Best Spanish Segars
Dimijohns, &c.

June 11.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

And offer for Sale,

A considerable quantity of

FRESH TEAS,

This spring's Philadelphia importation, and
of excellent quality—consisting of

Hyfon, in quarter chests.

Young Hyson do.

Hyfon-Skin do.

Souchong boxes.

I have also for Sale,

10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy.

5 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior.)

25 crates queens and blue edged earthen
ware, particularly assorted for coun-
try stores.

50 boxes and half boxes Prunes.

100 sacks stoved Salt.

2000 bushels do.

4000 do. ground Allum.

June 10.

W. HODGSON.

TO RENT,

A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining
my own) well suited for the wet goods busi-
ness.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

120 boxes Mould & Dipt CANDLES

1000 pieces yellow NANKLENS

4 cases Irish LINENS

10 bales India COTTONS, assorted

4 barrels Glauber's SALTS

20 casks Malaga WINE

And a few boxes choice Bordeaux CLARET.

June 11

John G. Ladd.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE

2 half do. do.

6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

20 hds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof

10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.

8 do. New-England do.

5 pipes Holland GIN

2 do. country do.

1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a supe-

4 quarter casks do. } rior quality

3 do. do. L. P. Tenerife do. do.

5000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

Nich. Hingston,

Fairfax-street, between Prince & Duke-
streets,

HATH in addition to his former stock,
just received an assortment of Glass
Tumblers of all sizes, preserve glasses, jelly
glasses, chimney ornaments, blue printed Li-
verpool plates of all sizes, a few sets of gilt
tea ware, market baskets, assorted, and a
number of other articles.

ON HAND,

Fresh London Mustard by the pound; all
kind of garden tools and seeds; best rappee
snuff, and Lee's Patent Medicines.

June 12.

Printing, in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.

Lately published in this City,

AND FOR SALE BY

THOMAS SARGENT, ISAAC ROBBINS
and **HENRY S. EARL:**

SHORT ACCOUNT

OF THE

LIFE & MINISTERIAL LABORS

OF THE

REV. WILLIAM WATERS:

Handsomely bound—Price 50 Cents.

June 16.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets,

HAS RECEIVED

30 barrels WHISKEY

2000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality

10 bales cotton

10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles

15 casks choice small twist tobacco

40 boxes mould and dipped candles

10 boxes fresh chocolate.

140 reams wrapping paper

Imperial } TEAS,
Hyson } Of this year's im-
Young Hyson, and } portation & very
Hyson-skin } fine qualities—

Which, with a general assortment of wines,
liquors and groceries, he will sell very low
for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

June 15.

The Subscriber has just Received

And offers for sale,

Ninety hampers, Bristol PORTER BOT-
TLES, containing one gross each

Seven bales COTTON, of a superior qua-
lity for retailing—and

A few tierces fresh RICE.

ON HAND,

Best Philadelphia PORTER AND PALE
ALE, in hds.

Do. BEER, in barrels.

AND AS USUAL,

First quality Philadelphia Porter and Pale
Ale, in bottles, put up for home, or export con-
sumption.

ALSO,

WHITE AND BROWN SOAP, old and
dry, and in nice order for retailing, or family
use.

W. M. DUNLAP.

June 10.

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,

5000 lbs. best Green Coffee

10 tierces fresh Rice

20 kegs fresh Raisins

12 tierces green Copperas

5 pipes Cogniac Brandy

10 hds. 4th proof Jamaica

30 barrels N. E. Rum

25 barrels Whiskey

10 bales Cotton

5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards

12 boxes Tin Plates.

AND IN STORE,

11 hds. south Potomac Tobacco.

May 26.

FOR SALE,

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,

An assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, from
eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—
part of them intitled to drawback.

Ravens Duck.

French Brandy.

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-
casks.

New-England Rum, in barrels.

Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7.

Plaster Paris—afloat.

70 tons Plaster Paris, on board the sch'r.

Agness, at Lawrafon and Fowle's wharf—and
for sale by

Lawrafon and Fowle.

Said schooner will take a few hundred
barrels on freight for BOSTON, if immedi-
ate application is made.

May 19.

Exuma Salt—afloat.

Just received, by **WADSWORTH and BUT-**

LER—per brig Martha,

3400 bushels coarse EXUMA SALT—
which they will sell low, from on board.

April 29.

Joseph Janney

HAS JUST RECEIVED

His SPRING GOODS, in a considerable
quantity and a good assortment, which are of-
fered for sale.

He has removed his Store to King-
street, opposite to Paton and Butchers.

5 mg. 12.

45cc

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TRIAL

OF
COL. AARON BURR.

Circuit Court of the United States for the Fifth
Circuit and District of Virginia.
Present JOHN MARSHALL, chief Justice of
the United States,
And CYRUS GRIFFIN, judge of the district
of Virginia.

Debate on the motion for a Subpoena
Duces Tecum.

Wednesday, June 10.

An affidavit was drawn up by Mr. Burr,
stating that certain papers in the possession
of the president might be material to his
defence; which affidavit is in the following
terms:

AARON BURR, } Court of the U. S. 5th
vs. } Circuit and District
UNITED STATES } of Virginia.

AARON BURR maketh oath, that he hath
great reason to believe that a letter from
gen. Wilkinson to the president of the U.
S. dated 21st Oct. 1806, as mentioned in
the president's message of the 22d Janua-
ry, 1807, to both houses of congress, to-
gether with the documents accompanying
the same letter, and a copy of the answer
of said Thomas Jefferson, or of any one
by his authority to the said letter, may be
material in his defence in the prosecution
against him—and further, that he hath
reason to believe that the military and na-
val orders given by the president of the U.
S. through the departments of war and of
the navy, the officers of the army and na-
vy, at or near the New Orleans stations,
touching or concerning the said Burr, or
his property, will also be material in his
defence.

AARON BURR.

Sworn to in open Court
the 10th June, 1807.

W. MARSHALL, Clk.

This affidavit being read,

Mr. Hay begged leave to notice to the
court and the opposite counsel, that in
conformity to the intimation which he had
yesterday given, he had addressed a let-
ter to the president, mentioning the mo-
tion which was to be made this day, and
suggesting the propriety of sending on the
papers required, but reserving to himself
the right of keeping these papers by him,
until the court should see and determine
their materiality. He hoped that in five
days at least the papers would be in his
possession; he should however object to
the affidavit produced, and even to the
right of col. Burr to make any such mo-
tions at the present time. That this was
a preliminary question, which he would
wish to be first determined; whether any
man standing in col. B's situation had a
right to make such a motion. The fact
was, if these papers should ever come to
hand, they would never go out of the
hands of the court; for he was satisfied
that they could not be material in the pre-
sent case, from the substance of one of
these very papers, which was already in
his possession. He wished not to waste
the time of the court; there were how-
ever several preliminary points which he
should be obliged to submit to their con-
sideration; and before this discussion could
be ended, the papers would be here. He
confessed that he was extremely unwilling
to enter into any discussion on these pa-
pers. Gentlemen might take it for granted,
if they pleased, that he felt a disinclination
to furnish them with these papers; there
was none such. These gentlemen ought
themselves to have applied for them; for
he was satisfied from the character of the
government, that every necessary paper
would have been cheerfully supplied; he
had no doubt the court and even the op-
posite counsel, would individually acquiesce
in the same opinion. He trusted that the
present motion was not made to show
the talents of gentlemen; he assured them,
that if gen. W. should come, they would
enjoy such a splendid opportunity to their
heart's content; he intended to cast no re-
flections upon the counsel personally; but
requested them once more to deliberate
upon his propositions.

Mr. Martin would assure the gentleman
that there was no need for further delibera-
tion. It is strange that this gentleman
should so much complain of the consump-
tion of time, at the very moment when he
speaks of the long period which he should
require for this discussion, and the great
many preliminary points which he should
have to settle. The gentleman said Mr.
M. has warmly spoken too of certain im-
pressions; and even of our own: but I
that he will leave it to ourselves to de-
our own impressions: it is impossi-

ble for that gentleman to search our hearts;
and sure I am that nothing has ever yet
fallen from us to justify the elevated eulo-
gies upon the government, which he has
been kind enough to attribute to us.

Mr. Wickham observed, that Mr. Hay
had promised the appearance of these pa-
pers; and for what is this subpoena *duces
tecum* required? Not to bring the president
here; he is not wanting; but to obtain
certain papers, which he has in his posses-
sion. What then is the effect of this pro-
cess, but to produce the very result which
Mr. Hay promises? As to the objection
that a part of these papers is confidential,
would it not be easy to make an endorsement
on such, as the president would not wish
to go out of the court? Mr. H's promi-
ses, however, may be unavailing; at Wash-
ington they may entertain views very dif-
ferent from his own. As to the opportu-
nity of displaying talents, nothing would
be better calculated to defeat that object,
than for the attorney for the United States
to give his consent; that process should is-
sue.

Mr. Hay observed, that he had not dis-
tinctly heard the gentleman; he thought,
however, that he had heard the word
"consent;" but he would assure that gen-
tleman that he had not consented, and ne-
ver would consent to such a proposition.

Mr. Martin then rose to open the mo-
tion; when some desultory discussion en-
sued upon the order of proceeding. Mr.
Hay contended that this question was pre-
mature; that the preliminary question ought
first to be settled, whether colonel Burr did
stand in such a situation, as to entitle him
to make this motion: If the court pleased,
he would state the grounds on which he
himself denied the existence of such a
right.

The Chief Justice decided that Mr. Hay
might state his objections. Mr. H. then
proceeded.

The motion now made by Mr. Burr, as
far as he could understand it, was to obtain
a subpoena from the court (or rather from
the judges sitting there) to the president of
the U. S. to attend this court with an origi-
nal letter from general Wilkinson to the
president of the United States, and af-
terwards referred to by him in his com-
munication to congress of January 27th.—
He contended that this motion was pre-
mature. Colonel Burr was not authori-
sed by any legal precedents or by the sta-
tutes of this or any other country, to de-
mand legal process for obtaining witnesses,
whilst he remained in his present situation.
What was that situation? He had been
committed for a misdemeanor, and recog-
nized to appear before this court: And in
consequence of this recognition he is
now present. The court would recollect
that no bill had been found, that no bill
had been sent up to the grand jury. And
all that can be said is that colonel Burr
is present from a previous recognition for
a misdemeanor; in this situation col. B. ap-
plies to the court for compulsory process
or rather a subpoena *Duces Tecum* to the
president of the United States command-
ing him to attend with certain papers;
that if he does not attend, or the papers are
not produced, the court may then issue an
attachment against him. Now I contend
said Mr. H. that no individual charged
with a crime has any right to legal process
until the grand jury have found a bill,
and the prosecutor has announced his in-
tention to proceed. Gentlemen will please
to point out in the constitution, in the
laws of congress or in the common law, the
smallest right for making this motion.—
They will in vain search for a precedent in
the various and complicated materials of
the common law. The acts of congress
supply them with no authority, and there
is nothing in the constitution, which in the
least relates to this subject; except the
8th amendment which most obviously re-
fers to a very different stage of the prose-
cution from this, "In all criminal prose-
cutions the accused shall enjoy the right
to a speedy and public trial, &c. &c.
&c. to have compulsory process for
obtaining witnesses in his favor, and
to have the assistance of counsel for his
defence." Will gentlemen contend that
this clause relates to any of the preliminary
steps, of the prosecution, before the prose-
cution is itself commenced by the finding
of a bill? This clause was never intended
for any of the preliminary steps; for the
arrest, the transportation, or the examina-
tion of the accused.—Its object was to
secure to every man the benefit of a
"fair and impartial trial;" not on the
examination before the examining ma-
gistrate, but on the trial; and the trial it-
self is always held before the petit jury.
When the trial commences it is then that
the accused is to be confronted with the
witnesses against him; it is then that he
is entitled to compulsory process for ob-

taining witnesses in his favor; it is then that
he is to have counsel for his defence. It
is true sir that in the first stage, this incipi-
ent stage as it is called in fashionable
phrase, it is true Aaron Burr has al-
ready not only one counsel but four;—
and not only counsel in this district,
but celebrated counsel from other states
—It is true that the clerk of this
court has already issued subpoenas; but
these subpoenas were gratuitous; and had
they been refused there would have been
no law to compel him to grant them; but
what do all these circumstances prove?—
That A. Burr has any authority at this
stage of the business to make his present
application to the court? And even let
us suppose that they have obtained what
they require. Let us suppose that this
subpoena has been issued; that the presi-
dent himself is here; that he is to be cal-
led before this court from Washington,
where national concerns of such deep
weight and importance are intrusted to his
guidance.

Mr. Wickham begged leave to interrupt the
gentleman. This was not in fact a subpoena
for the president himself, but only for certain
papers.

Mr. Hay. Even that supposition does not
remove the prematurity of the present motion.
I was about to ask, sir, what is to be done with
these papers, if the president himself should
be here with these papers in his pocket. I
will say nothing of the manifest and many
inconveniences which would attend his ab-
sence from the seat of government. What
would be done with these papers? The gen-
tlemen cannot answer this question. I only
am competent to answer it. And why? Be-
cause no kind of use can be made of this evi-
dence, until the grand jury have found their
indictment; until I have laid my bills before
them. Will gentlemen however, go on upon
such calculations; that the bills will be sent
up; and that they will certainly be found true
bills? If gen. W. comes, and that he will I
entertain no doubt from the intelligence which
I have heard this morning the prosecution will
certainly progress; and in that case only, can
these papers be wanted.

There is another little difficulty in this case.
When is this process to be made returnable?
Some day must be named. But can the court
name any day, when the witnesses or the pa-
pers shall be wanted? Do the records of this
court indicate any particular day, when the
trial is to commence? Sir, such a nomina-
tion would be completely arbitrary. Let an
indictment be first found; let a day be first
set for the trial; and on that day might this
process be returnable. But, Sir, even if a
day could be fixed on, it does not appear, that
this testimony will be wanted during this
term. It depends upon the arrival of general
Wilkinson: It literally depends upon the
winds and the waves. The very language
of the process confirms this argument. How
could the evidence be heard, before the accu-
sed is put upon his trial? Perhaps it may be
said, that this evidence may be wanted, in
case we repeat the motion for committing A.
Burr for high treason; and which we shall
certainly attempt if gen. W. does not make
his appearance. On this point two remarks
only are necessary to be made. The first is,
that no such motion is actually before the
court; and further, if any such motion was
made, the court would have no right to issue
process, before the commencement of the tri-
al. The court has no more right for this pur-
pose, than an individual magistrate would
have; and in fact it was only a few days past,
that the court did actually consider themselves
placed in this very situation. Now if such an
application had been made to your honor out
of doors; is there any law in America or in
any part of the civilized world, to postpone the
examination, until a subpoena has been granted?
It is true that evidence on both sides has
been sometimes produced; but this took place
when the evidence happened to be present;
and there exists not a simple precedent in all
the annals of jurisprudence, where the course
of an examination has been suspended, by an
application for subpoenas, and the waiting for
the witnesses. The present motion therefore
is manifestly premature. Mr. Hay confessed
that his object was to save time; he had no
doubt that the documents would be forwarded
in a much shorter time than they could possi-
bly obtain them by this process. Why were
they not sooner applied for? True it is there
has been some correspondence between Mr.
Randolph and Mr. Smith, about an order from
the navy department; but never before yester-
day was the materiality of gen. Wilkin-
son's letter suggested, altho' that letter had
been publicly known to exist, as long ago as
the 27th of January. The accused knew this;
his counsel knew it; and yet have they made
no attempts to obtain it; nor have they ever
stated its materiality.

LATEST PROCEEDINGS.

The court have been occupied during
the three last days on the motion to obtain
a subpoena *duces tecum*, addressed to the
president of the U. S.

We have detailed a part of the argument
that was maintained on Wednesday on
this subject. Mr. Martin was followed
by Messrs. McCrea, Boits, Wirt and

Wickham.

On Thursday the grand jury were ad-
journed over till Saturday: And the ar-
gument was resumed by Mr. Hay, who
was succeeded by Mr. Randolph.

On Friday the argument was continued
by Mr. Martin and closed by Mr. Burr.
The court have not yet given their deci-
sion on this interesting point. Mr. Burr
observed that as gen. Wilkinson might now
be expected in a short time, before the
court, it was desirable to obtain a prompt
decision.

On the conclusion of this argument Mr.
Burr addressed the court: he observed
that this was perhaps the most proper time
for renewing the motion which he had some
time ago made to the court, about giving
more specific instructions to the grand jury
on certain points of evidence. These
points he had reduced to writing in the
form of abstract propositions, which he
would take the liberty of reading to the
court:

The following is a list of these propo-
sitions, with the authorities cited to
support them.

1. That the grand jury cannot, consist-
ently with their oath, find a bill except on
such testimony as would justify a petit ju-
ry to find the prisoner guilty.

Foster 232 sec. 8 3d Institute 25; 2d In-
stitute 384; Dalton 519; judge Wil-
son's works, vol. 2d. 364; T. W. Wil-
liams justice 3d vol. printed 1794; 3d
State T. 449, 420 and sir John Hawle's
observations, 4 S. T. 183; 4th Black.
302 to 306; 2d Hale chap. 8 page 61;
Wilson's edition with Wilson's note;
2d Hale chap. 22 page 157 with Wilson's
note; 2d Hall chap. 22 page 169 with
Wilson's note, Eunoia's Dict. 2d sec.
39 page 124-5 6; state T. page 3; Fos-
ter, page 232 sec. 8.

2. That no testimony or witnesses
ought to go to the grand jury but what are
legal and competent to support the charge
about which the enquiry is made.

Danby's case, Leech 443, chap. 187; Dodd's
case Leech 59 chap. 77; Commonwealth
of Virginia vs. Hopham, Wales and
Daws before the G. court at Williams-
burg.

3. That the grand jury cannot return a
bill for treason for levying war against the
U. S. unless they have two witnesses who
swear to the overt act of the treason laid
in the indictment; both which witnesses
are believed by them.

East's Crown Law chap. 2d sec. 64.
That both must be believed, 3d State Tri-
als page 56.

4. That there must be two witnesses to
the grand jury of each overt act, follows
also as a consequence from the former po-
sition, that they must have such testimo-
ny as would be requisite for the Petit Jury.

5. That the Grand Jury cannot find a
bill for treason in consequence of any con-
fessions made, though proved by two wit-
nesses. Foster 241—3 4 Black.

Constitution of the U. S. Article 3. Sec.
3—Graydon's Digest 11—Judge Iredell's
charge—Fries's Trial 171—172 v Eash
96—97.

6. That as the grand jury only hear evi-
dence on the part of the state, if upon that
evidence they entertain a doubt of the truth
of the charge they ought not to find the
bill, as the presumption is ever in favor of
innocence.

1st. McNally 2 to 6.

7. No act of a third person can be given
in evidence against the accused to prove
him guilty of treason, or of a misdemeanor
under the law of the 5th June 1794, unless
that act is proved to have been committed
by the advice, command, direction, or in-
stigations of the accused, if done in his ab-
sence or if done in his presence unless it
be proved that the accused was aiding or
assisting.

An act shall bind a person connected with
the act, but the declaration shall not bind
him because no part of the act.

McNally 615 to 616.

8. The declarations of others cannot be
given in evidence on the present enquiry
to support the charge of treason or of a
misdemeanor under the act of congress
15th June, 1794, unless it be proven that
the accused was present and assented there-
to.

East 96—in case of conspiracy confessions
good against him who makes them but
not against others, Poake B. Contest,
Peake 7 Hearsay—Kelyng 18 h McNally
40-41, confessions of one cannot be read
against others.

3d State Trial 574.

A relation of what had been done no evi-
dence.

McNally 616.

Declarations of others is not evidence.

4 State Trial 192-196.

6 State Trials 218 in the presence of others
they acquiescing.

McNally 621.

the grand jury were ad-
Saturday: And the ar-
med by Mr. Hay, who
Mr. Randolph.
argument was continued
and closed by Mr. Burr,
not yet given their deci-
esting point. Mr. Burr
en. Wilkinson might now
short time, before the
irable to obtain a prompt
on of this argument Mr.
the court: he observed
aps the most proper time
otion which he had some
the court, about giving
ctions to the grand jury
rs of evidence. These
duced to writing in the
propositions, which he
liberty of reading to the
is a list of these propo-
the authorities cited to
and jury cannot, consist-
h. find a bill except on
would justify a petit ju-
ner guilty.
3d Institute 25; 2d In-
alton 519; Judge Wil-
l. 2d. 364; T. W. Wil-
d vol. printed 1794; 3d
20 and sir John Hawle's
S. T. 183; 4th Black,
d Hale chap. 8, page 61;
n with Wilson's note;
2 page 157 with Wilson's
chap. 22 page 169 with
Eunomo's Dic. 2d sec.
state T. page 3; Res.
c 8.
testimony or witnesses
grand jury but what are
at to support the charge
quiry is made.
h 443, chap. 187; Dodds
ap. 77; commonwealth
Hopham, Wales and
G. court at Williams-
od jury cannot return a
levying war against the
have two witnesses who
act of the treason laid
both which witnesses
m.
chap. 2d sec. 64.
believed, 3d State Tri-
page 56.
ust be two witnesses to
each overt act, follows
nce from the former po-
ust have such testimo-
niate for the Petit Jury.
and jury cannot find a
consequence of any con-
ugh proved by two wit-
1-3 4 Black.
U. S. Article 3. Sec.
gest 11 - Judge Fredella
Trial 171-172 v Eash
and jury only hear evi-
f the state, if upon that
tain a doubt of the truth
ought not to find the
tion is ever in favor of
o 6.
rd person can be given
the accused to prove
or, of a misdemeanor
5th June 1794 unless
have been committed
mand, direction, or in-
ed, if done in his ab-
his presence unless it
accused was aiding or
person connected with
claration shall not bind
art of the act.
M'Nally 615 to 616.
ns of others cannot be
on the present enquiry
ge of treason or of a
the act of congress
less it be proven that
ent and assented there-
conspiracy confessions
who makes them but
Poake B. Contess,
Kelyog 18 h M'Nally
of one cannot be read
3d State Trial 574.
had been done no evi-
M'Nally 616.
rs is not evidence.
State Trial 192-196.
the presence of others,
M'Nally 621.

Mr. Hay opposed this proceeding. He contended, that the court had no right to give specific instructions to the grand jury, after they had been once generally charged by the court; that such a course was contrary to all law and all precedent, that not a single instance could be quoted to support it; and that there were cogent and in this instance particular reasons, why criminal prosecutions should be suffered to progress without these interruptions. He further contended, that the Chief Justice had anticipated such a situation; and that the language in his charge clearly indicated his expectation that bills would be laid before the grand jury on the ground of treason; and that under this expectation, the Chief Justice had dilated on the nature of treason, and given all the information which he thought material: that there was no reason at all, why A. Burr should enjoy greater privileges than any other man; why he should rake up all the old, musty and absurd doctrines of antiquity, and have them enlisted in his service; and that he stood on the very same ground as any other man: that perhaps all the propositions on Mr. Burr's list would not be wanting at all; or if there should be any necessity for them that these questions might be discussed as they successively arose; that these discussions would necessarily consume much of his own time as well as the time of the court, which might probably be devoted to more useful purposes; and after all, the grand jury might refuse to hear any instructions, and in that case, how could they be controuled by the court? If the grand jury determined to pay no regard to it, of what avail would be the recommendation of the court (for it was in fact no more)? And if they were to find according to their own opinions, and in the old way, how could the court know of this variation? And how could they rectify it?

Mr. Batts replied. He stated that the gentleman had demanded precedents; and yet it was but the other day when that very gentleman had enquired why we so constantly resorted to precedents; and why we did not some times consult the principles of common sense; that the grand jury was not that lawless mob, which the gentleman had seemed to represent them, and that they would not certainly act against the law, when it was properly expounded to them by the head of the court—that although the chief justice's charge, was extremely able, yet it was impossible that it could be so comprehensive as it might now be made, from the information which has since occurred; and that the very necessity of giving any charge at all shewed the propriety of perfecting it; that it was not col. B's desire to consume much time, as it was his most earnest wish to end at once the bonds of recognition and the public prejudice, which surrounded him; and that they were even willing to limit their share of the discussion to a particular time.

The Chief Justice said that it was usual and the best course for the court to charge the jury generally at the commencement of the term, and give their opinion on incidental points as they arose, when the grand jury themselves should apply to them for information, that it was manifestly improper to commit the opinion of the court on points, which might come before them, to be decided on the trial in chief, that he had generally confined his charges to a few general points, without launching into many details; one reason was, that some of the detailed points might never arise during the session of the grand jury, and any instruction on them would of course be unnecessary; another was that some of these points might be extremely difficult to be decided, and would require an argument of counsel; because there was no judge or man, who would not often find the solitary meditations of his closet very much assisted by the discussion of others, that he would have had no difficulty, however, in expanding his charge, if he had been particularly requested to do it, or if he could have anticipated any necessity for it, and that he would have no difficulty in giving his opinions at this time on certain points, on which he could obtain a discussion by the counsel, provided he did not thereby commit his opinion on the trial in chief.

Mr. Burr, then requested him to inspect the list of propositions, which he had prepared; he might then determine which of those points would admit of the delivery of his opinion, and which would not.

This list is now in the possession of the court and here the business rests for the present.

From the Salem Register.

Whether the English accounts of the war between Russia and Turkey refer to any events which have not reached us, our do-

uments will not assist us to understand. The Baron de Tott, informed us in his time that the Turks had begun to put a higher value upon military arrangements than at any former period and Mr. Wittman, a late traveller assures us that their marine affairs were in improvement, and that Swedish and other European artificers had already furnished many valuable ships of the line. A power which would not be formidable to Europe might appear important to the Turks, who could not fail to observe with how weak hand the Russians held the reigns of the empire upon the Caspian. Abaspi, who was long in the Turkish service, has examined the policy of this court in regard to Russia in the times of Catherine. He says that the Turks had a contempt for the European powers and admitted their ministers from pride or interest. But since the advancement of the empire of Russia, they have concealed their apprehensions, by paying the same regard to other European ministers which they had felt themselves obliged to pay to Russia. After the death of Peter the Great they so far contemplated the conquest of Russia, as to nominate the governors of the provinces. The Sultan who mounted the throne after the peace of 1773 would never have signed it. His jealousies discovered themselves on every occasion. Time has increased the fears which have long been indulged. The Tartars who formerly made incursions upon the Russians, and sold them as slaves to the Turks, appear better disposed towards the Russians than Turks. Formerly the Tartars supplied twenty thousand slaves in a year. It is well known that nothing was more earnestly wished by Catherine than to expect the Turks from Europe, and that she contemplated to find a capital in Constantinople.

With such disposition we cannot be surprised that upon the first hopes of support in Europe the arms of Russia should be employed in those countries, which can promise the greatest aggrandisement to the empire, and it will not be conceived that French jealousy only suggested the sentiments which appear for present purposes in the report of the French minister upon the affairs of Russia. It is to be expected from the present hostilities, that the Turks will prohibit the navigation of the Black Sea to the Russians and their allies, and the situation of Austria would be so equivocal after the conquest of the Turkish provinces in Europe, that we may well expect that they will avoid any present embarrassment from a war of which the consequences must on all accounts be to them uncertain. But if the Russians have discovered a disposition to encroach upon the European provinces of Turkey, the French by their achievement in Egypt, have explained their wishes in that country. And the political interest they take in the fate of the Jews, seems to refer to some future enterprizes, which are comprehended in the plans of the French emperor.

The extract lately published from Gen. Vial's journal, will afford some knowledge of the present commercial state of those parts of Syria best known in the ancient commerce of the world. He had orders in the spring of the year in which the expedition was carried into Syria, to take possession of Sour, known as the ancient Tyre and to establish a garrison of the friendly natives. The governor Nassar had orders to appear in the valley of Beccas with two hundred men. The inhabitants but particularly the Christians, fled at his approach but were encouraged to return by general Vial. The troops under Nassar were robust, well clothed but badly armed. Provided for in Tyre the general observed that many houses belonging to the Christians were the best in the place. Sour or Tyre had from twelve to fifteen hundred inhabitants, of which three-fifths were Mahometans, and the others were Christians. The domestic commerce managed by the Mahometans, and the foreign trade was carried on by the Christians.

The Christians had a place of public worship, which they obtained by most severe impositions. Acre is shut in upon the north by mountains, which terminate at the sea near cape el Micherly. Sour is encircled with a high ridge of mountains, which terminate at cape Blanc, called in the country Gebel Elmacoura. Cape Blanc is separated from cape el Micherly by a small plain, and the two ridges of mountains to which they belong unite half a league from the shore, and do not go farther from the shore than Acre. Sour is far into the sea, and nearly as far as mount Carmel. It is 9 leagues from Acre to Sour; three and an half from the settlement of Acre to the end of cape el Micherly; three from the end of the plain of Acre to the entry of the

plain of Sour; two from thence to the source of the Sour, and half a league to the peninsula itself. We observe many villages in the route. The first named Eamaria, a league from Acre, has two hundred Turks. Half a league further, and a little upon the right, live about one hundred Christians, in a place called Elmazara. The third named Zib, is towards the sea, about two leagues from Elmazara, and has about four hundred Turks. We then leave on the east el Baza, a village of the Marhouali, which has six hundred inhabitants. The soil is good for culture, with some hills of sand, upon which olives were found. It is watered by several streams. We passed a bridge between Elmazara and Zib, over which we passed half a league to the village el Fardy, to the mills established in that neighborhood. Not far from cape Blanc were seen remains of a great road, paved with large square stones, and which appeared to be a work of the Romans. Cape Blanc is a mountain of soft calcareous stone, of the height of above three hundred toises from the sea. Before we entered upon the plain of Sour we saw heaps of ruins, and from them to the mills was no trace for any habitation. The soil appeared fit for cultivation, but little was bestowed upon it. The isthmus of Sour, as well as the peninsula, have been exactly described by Volney, says this active general, and he adds only, that a great bed of rocks at a depth in the sea on the west side of the island, will assist to explain how the ancient Tyre could be so considerable, and could contain so great a number of inhabitants. The bed must have anciently belonged to the island, and have served to enlarge it.

The sea, which has great violence in this part of the island, must, in the course of time, have deprived it of the earth which once covered it. The two towns which defended the entrance of the port, are situated upon the site of the ancient columns which are washed by the sea, and can be discovered to have been beautiful. The two superb Columns of red granite, mentioned by Mr. Volney, still remain and probably will long remain in the ruins in which he saw them. The wall which encloses the town towards the country is in good condition, and the approach is guarded by a large separate tower, a hundred toises in front of the wall, upon the southern quarter toward the shore.

RICHMOND, June 13.

Gen. Wilkinson arrived this morning in the stage from Hampton. He is accompanied by his son, Lieutenant Murray, and servant, Lieutenant Gaines, Lieutenant Smith, and Mr. Graham and servant. Sergeant Dunbar, whose affidavit was lately put aside in court, and some other witnesses, accompanied the general as far as Hampton, and came up in a pilot boat to this city.

Gen. W. left governor Claiborne at New Orleans.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

REMOVAL.

The office of the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, is removed to Royal Street, a few doors south of King Street.

Extract of a letter from captain Clarke, of the ship Walker, to his owners in New York; dated

HALIFAX, May 30.

"This will inform you of my unfortunate situation. I left the Downs on the 17th April, and had a very flattering passage until the 28th when, being in lat. 49, 6, long. 27, 10, I was taken by a French privateer of 14 guns, from Bayonne, who plundered the ship of 50 packages of the most valuable goods, and all the letters and papers, all the ship's stores and long boat. They took out my mate, five seamen, and three passengers and put on board a prize master and eight men and ordered the ship for a port in France or Spain. In the morning of the 1st May I rose on the prize master and crew, confined them, took charge of the vessel, and hauled her on a wind to the N. N. W. to make the best of my way for New York. At 9 o'clock the man at the mast head saw a sail to N. W. by W. and she appeared to be a very superior sailer I bore up to the N. N. E. to avoid falling in with her. The wind blowing hard and the weather thick and squally, I lost sight of her at one o'clock. At half past two I found myself in the midst of a British fleet of merchantmen, under convoy of the Crocodile, from whom I was boarded, had my second mate taken out and two remaining passengers, a prize master and 15 men put on board me, and the ship ordered for Halifax, where we arrived on the 28th inst. What is the pretence for capture, or what they intend to do with her, God only knows."

CREDULITY.

The people in Provence, in France were formerly remarkably given to believe and report strange and surprising tales. About 40 years ago, as the story goes, one of the inhabitants of the place, went to the famous town of Toulon, on business, and reflecting, on his return, on the disposition of his countrymen to believe and report strange news, he thought of a scheme to surprise them. Accordingly, when men asked for news, he reported that a tree had just grown up in the mouth of the harbor of Toulon, so big and strong, with the branches extending from side to side, so thick and difficult to be removed, that the royal navy could neither pass in or go out of the harbor, and there was a great probability of the harbor's being ruined by it. The reporter being delayed by business on his journey home, the report got a-head of him, and he heard it told so often that he entirely forgot that he was the author of it, and began to credit the story; nor could he rest satisfied till he went all the way back to Toulon, to satisfy himself whether the story was false or true.

This story the writer had from a Frenchman, a respectable inhabitant of Toulon, of the name of Eubank, in the year 1780.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Ann, Wilkinson, Baltimore—Sundries, to different merchants.

Do. Eliza, Marle, do. do.

Do. Active, Scott, do. do.

CLEAR'D.

Schr. Good Intent, Baxter, Boston—by Faxon, Metcalf, & Co.

Sloop Packet, Berry, West Indies—by John G. Ladd.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be added to Friday's sales, on a credit of 60 days.

One bale of CURRAHS, one bale BAF-TAS, with a variety of other goods.

P. G. Marsteller.

June 17.

Sale at Auction.

On THURSDAY, 25th June, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon,

Two Brick Houses, situated on Falls-street, next door to where the bank of Columbia was kept, and where John M. Cantt, Esq. formerly resided, now in the occupancy of Alexander McDonald. This property is in excellent repair and very eligibly situated for business—one house has the floor level with the street and fitted up for a store; the other is fit for a genteel private family, it having every convenience. No property in George-Town is better situated for business, it being near the bank and market. It will be exchanged for property in Baltimore, or sold on a credit—one third in sixty days, the remainder in one and two years, the purchasers to give their notes negotiable at either of the banks, with approved endorsers. On the last payment being made an indisputable title will be given.

John Travers, Auc'r.

George-Town, June 15. (17) ec3tj

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 5th instant, a small Negro Boy named JIM, about 13 years of age, 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, weak and inflamed eyes, and has a few faint scars on his face; his hair cut close excepting a small circular bunch behind, stutters when he attempts to speak fast or is alarmed. Had on an old tow linen shirt, and a pair of old black striped linsey trousers, patched with blue and white kersey. He is an artful chap and will attempt to pass for a free boy, by getting some free negro to own him for a child, which he has frequently said would be his plan should he run away.

TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for apprehending him, if taken in this state, and the above reward if taken out of the state, if secured so that I get him, and all reasonable charges if brought home to

Basil Simpson,

On Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland.

June 17, 1807. 2aw6t*

JUST RECEIVED,

80 chests, boxes and canisters of fresh TEAS, carefully selected,

20 hhds. Muscovado SUGARS,

10 hhds. MOLASSES,

With a general assortment of GROCERIES, as usual,

For Sale by

Roberts & Griffith.

June 1. 1aw3w

THE SUBSCRIBERS

are desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses, with elegant stores on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Jannery, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 53 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by Mr. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large and commodious brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk. And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation, for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring, late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements, and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this land to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes. For particulars apply to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glad Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named Fertility, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

Jonah Thompson,
Richard Veitch.

Alexandria, April 25.

W&S&F

ROBERT GRAY,
BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,
Has just received a few copies of

BOWDITCH'S NAVIGATOR,
Second edition, with many improvements, price 3 dollars 50 cents.

And expects to receive in a few days,
MACKAY'S NAVIGATION, with additions and corrections, by Mr. Delamar, of Philadelphia, price 3 dollars 50 cents.

Lately received,

Memoirs of Marmontel, Chemical Catechism, Geographical Compilation, and Carr's Stranger in Ireland.

June 1.

003w

R. C. WEIGHTMAN,

At his Book Store, (late Duane's) City of Washington,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,

A large and general assortment of

Books and Stationary of every kind:

Printing Ink of the first quality—Patent Ball Skins—and Music and Musical Instruments. All of which he sells at the lowest Philadelphia prices for cash.

R. C. W. has now in the press, and purposes publishing on the first of August next, *SIMPLE TALES*, by Mrs. ORR. 2 vols: 12 mo. of about 360 pages each. Price to subscribers \$1 75 in boards—to non-subscribers 25. Subscriptions for this work, are received at this office, at the book store of Messrs. Cotton and Stewart, and at Mr. Shutz's circulating library.

May 28.
Subscriptions and payments received as heretofore by R. C. W. for the *Aurora*, who is constituted agent for that purpose.

The U. States—Libellants,

against
The Schooner Hyland, her Rigging,
Tackle, Apparel and Furniture—

Respondents.

IT IS ORDERED,

THAT a special court be held, on the 6th day of July next, for the trial of this cause, in this court, then to be held in the town of Alexandria, and that the Marshal do give public notice of the seizure and libel, by causing the substance of the libel, together with this order, citing forth the time and place of trial, to be published at the court-house door of this county, at the coffee-house door, in Alexandria, and in the public newspapers of the said town, at least fourteen days previous to the day of trial.

George Deneale, C. C.

May 15.

cots

Pursuant to the above order

of court, Robert Moss, D. M. for Daniel C. Brent, marshal of the district of Columbia, hereby gives Notice, That the seizure and libel in the case above stated, is for a breach of the revenue laws, in trading to a certain port in the island of St. Domingo, not under the acknowledged government of France. The trial will commence on the day, and at the place above mentioned; where all persons concerned are notified to attend.

R. MOSS, D. M.

May 15.

Public Sale.

ON MONDAY,

The 6th day of July next, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, will be sold, at public auction, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of by private sale, of which timely notice will be given)

That LOT on the west side of Fairfax-street, to the south of the Marshal's late office, and nearly opposite Mr. Thompson's, measuring 39 feet 1 3-4 inches on Fairfax-street, and backwards parallel with Cameron-street 123 feet 5 inches.

The dwelling house consists of five rooms, a kitchen, and good large cellar. A thorough repair of the house, building a new stable, and other improvements on this lot, cost upwards of \$1000 in the year 1802.

AND IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER.

That half acre lot in the town of Dumfries, near the tobacco warehouse & Quantico creek, designated in the plan of the said town by No. 146; on which are erected a substantial, well built brick house, 54 by 28 feet, a bale, or store house, 30 by 18 feet, stable, &c.

The purchaser to give bonds with security for the price, payable by equal portions in one, two and three years, without interest if punctually paid; and to secure the payments a deed of trust on the property purchased. A good title will be made by

Colin Auld.

May 20.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Philip Warrington to the subscribers, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums therein mentioned, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June next, on a credit of six months—

Six LOTS handomely situated, contiguous to the town of Alexandria; containing between 5 and 6 acres, each being a part of the tract lately known by the name of "Stump-Hill," and in the sub-division thereof, as laid off by Col. Gilpin—distinguished by the numbers 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25.

To accommodate purchasers, these Lots will be set up separately—and for the consideration money notes with approved indorsers, will be required.

JOHN M'IVER.

May 29.

2eawds

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,

Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,

Window Glass of different sizes,

Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,

Soft shelled Almonds in bags,

A quantity of patent Iron hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

June 1.

co

FAXON, METCALF & Co.

Have for sale, landing from schooner Good Intent, from Boston,

50 boxes Mould CANDLES

8 pipes fourth proof BRANDY, superior quality

5 do. first do. do.

20 chests Young Hyson TEA, late importation

6 hhds. Cod FISH

60 boxes do.

50 barrels N. E. RUM

150 reams Wrapping PAPER

30 dozen SIFTERS

1 dozen sets MEASURES

1 dozen HALF BUSHELS

IN STORE,

130 boxes Mould CANDLES

10 pipes GIN

20 hhds. N. E. RUM

5 hhds. MOLASSES

20 barrels BEEF, Boston inspection

20 Do. PORK, do. do.

10 half barrels do.

20 boxes Brown SOAP

500 bushels Ground Alum SALT.

June 10

co2w

Valuable Property for Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, in a suit depending in Alexandria county, in Chancery, wherein COLIN AULD, administrator of ROBERT MILLIGAN, deceased, is complainant, and WILLIAM WILSON is defendant—will be exposed to Public Sale, on MONDAY, the 6th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon,

AT THE COFFEE-HOUSE,

A LOT, containing one acre; extending on Washington-street three hundred and fifty-three feet two inches, and on Orthodox-street one hundred and twenty-three feet five inches; on which there are erected a substantial, commodious and well-finished dwelling house and other suitable buildings, as lately occupied by Mr. Wilson. Subject to a ground rent of twenty pounds per annum.

A FARM, called "MOUNT-HYBLA," handomely situated, containing about 250 acres, six miles from town; and adjoining the lands of James Patton and Thompson Mason.

Three-fourth parts of an undivided interest in the whole of the Lands heretofore attached to the Keep-Tryst furnace, being about 1400 acres, with the exception of the works and 221 acres sold to the government of the United States, lying in Berkely, now Jefferson county, near Harper's ferry.

And at the same hour, on the following day, upon the Premises,

Twenty-six Acres and forty-five Perches of Ground, lying within the limits of the corporation, bounded to the northward by the lands formerly belonging to Richard Conway, deceased; on the eastward by the lands of the heirs of Samuel Arell; on the southward by the lands of Lawrence Hoof and King-street continued; and on the westward by the lands of Charles Lee and Benjamin Dufany: eight acres of which are under a lease to Purkis and Workman, which expires on the first of April next, and are in a state of high cultivation as a garden.

Nine Acres of Ground, beginning on the north side of Queen-street, near the powder house; running thence with the north side of said street westwardly to the line of land belonging to the heirs of Samuel Arell; thence northwardly with that line into Oronoko street; thence eastwardly with said street to Mr. Fendall's line; thence southwardly with said line to the beginning.

The respective lands will be sold together, or divided into such lots as may be deemed most advantageous.

By agreement of the parties interested, a credit of one, two and three years will be given, upon bonds with sufficient security for the purchase money being granted, bearing interest from the day of sale, and the punctual payment thereof, by equal portions at these periods, further secured by deeds of trust on the respective properties purchased.

Charles Lee, } Com'rs.
Thomas Swan, }

June 3.

cots

TICKETS,

In the Muskingum Bridge Lottery,
Highest Prize 10,000 Dollars.

For sale at R. GRAY'S Book-store;

Where a scheme of the Lottery may be seen.

May 20.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO MAN, about 25 years of age, who has been brought up as a body-servant to a single gentleman, is a good Ostrer, is well acquainted with all the duties of a house servant, and has served a regular apprenticeship to a barber, and is now a very good one—He is remarkable for his honesty and the goodness of his disposition. For further particulars apply to the PRINTER.

May 8.

Bottled Porter, Ale and Cider.

THE subscriber offers for Sale at his Cellar, next door to Mr. Smith's china store, King-street, the following bottled LIQUORS, warranted of the best quality—Orders, for home or export consumption, will be carefully attended to, as respects length of voyage and climate, viz.

Albany PALE ALE, first quality.

Do. do. do. second do.

Philadelphia PALE ALE,

Do. PORTER.

Also,

BEER & ALE, on draught.

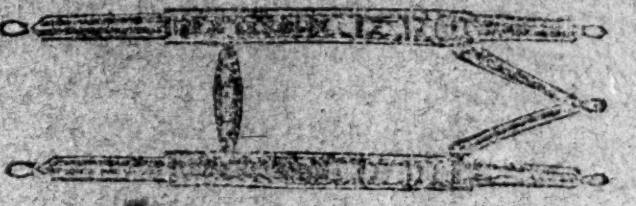
Newark CIDER, rich and high flavored.

John Macleod.

M. B. About 40 BARRELS recently emptied, suitable for fish.

May 7.

d1weof



Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander McKenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Received per ship Leonidas from Liverpool,

Red, Green, Blue and Yellow Morocco Leather,

Good quality for saddlers, shoe-makers, bookbinders, hatters, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Saddlers' Seating Leather, and a few dozen Morocco suitable for the West-Indies.

May 2.

d12m

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms, Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Leaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, piment,

Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground

ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig-blue, soap, mould, dipt and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flint,

indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-

glish and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every ar-

ticle in his line—the whole of which have been

selected with care, and will be disposed of on

the very lowest terms.

PRINTED DAILY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.